agricultural situation

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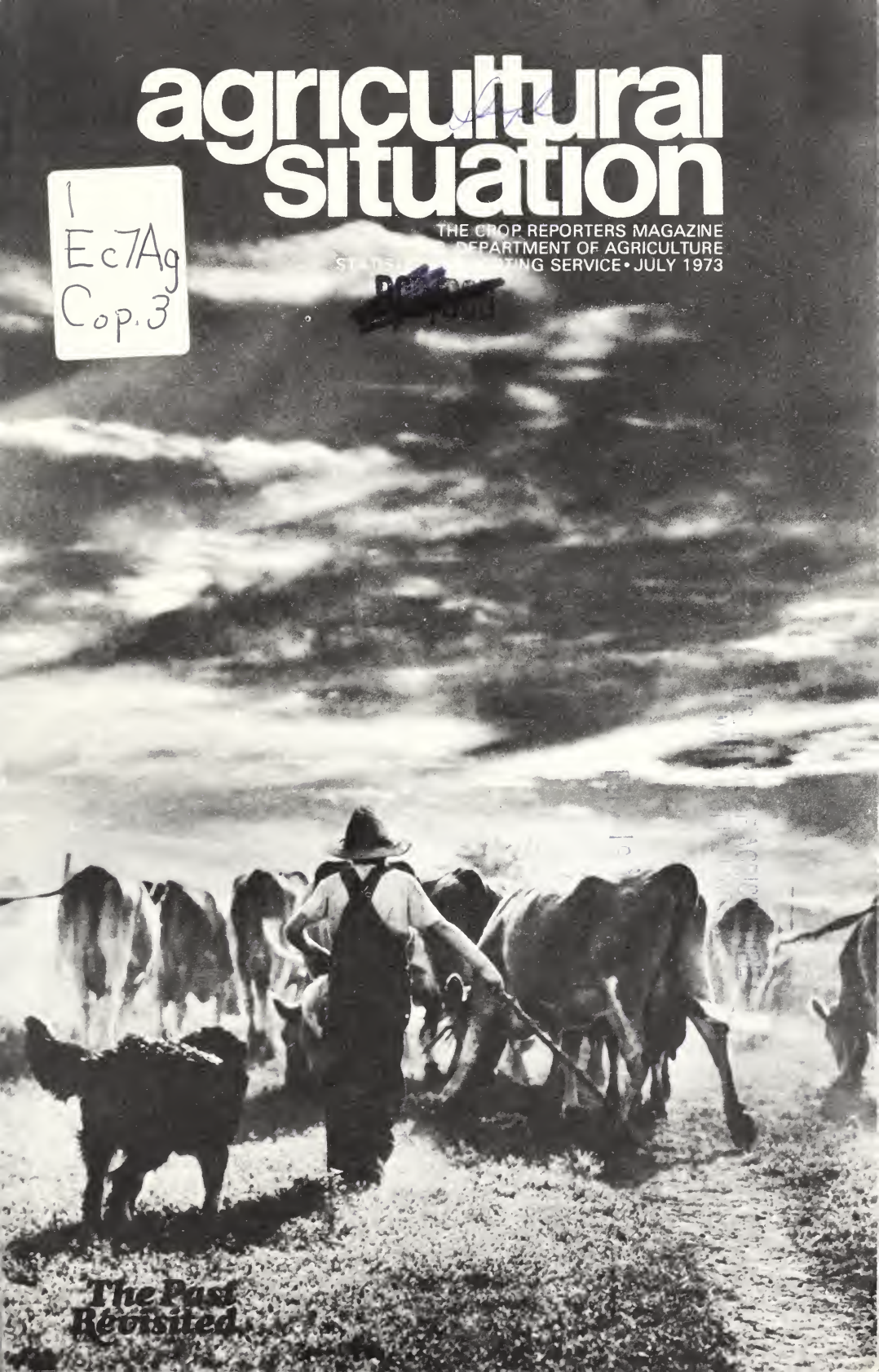


The Past Revisited

The Past Revisited: Living History Farms

The scraggly crops and scrawny livestock were an obvious embarassment to "T," our guide around Wakefield's living history farm.

T was a retired farmer and he seemed terribly concerned that this group of city people touring George Washington's birthplace might get the impression that the plants and animals on view were representative of what are currently being raised by U.S. farmers.

"Remember," he warned us, "all the crops, all the livestock, all the tools and technologies on this farm are typical of the 18th century, not the 20th."

"We don't have any hybrid plants and we're not using any modern fertilizers or pesticides so our yields are very, very low compared with what farmers get today."

This lesson—that the agricultural

abundance we know nowadays is of relatively recent origin—is made quite clear on any visit to one of the several dozen living history farms operating in the United States.

Many of these farms depict only a subsistence level of agriculture. Yet for all that, they illustrate the practical realities of life in the so-called "good old days," plus offer an insight into how food and fiber is produced.

Wayne Rasmussen, head of the Economic Research Service's Agricultural History Branch, is a member of the Living Historical Farms Association and helps coordinate USDA efforts to aid this group.

Rasmussen explains that the fantastic productivity of U.S. farmers has freed some 96 percent of the Nation's workers for nonagricultural pursuits—producing cars and television sets, working in the rapidly growing service industry, and so on.

But because so few people today are linked to farms, most of us have little or no personal knowledge of what's required to put the food on our tables and the clothes on our backs.

For someone outside of agriculture, and even for some younger farmers, it's difficult to appreciate the tremendous gains that have occurred in agricultural productivity, gains which have helped to make the United States the best fed nation in the world at the lowest percentage of consumer income.

The technological revolution which has occurred in U.S. agriculture—and which has boosted the number of persons supplied by

one farmworker from four in 1820 to nearly 50 today—is not something that came in one sweeping change in a short time.

Rather, today's agriculture is the sum of many changes that have come piecemeal, scattered in small units over vast territories, and of many events and innovations scattered in time over perhaps a generation in any area and often involving imbalances of old and new on any farm.

No single living history farm can reflect all these changes—yet together they do show how this Nation's agriculture has progressed—and how Americans have gradually been freed from a desperate struggle to survive on the land.

Beyond their educational value, living history farms also have a scientific role to play.

Rasmussen notes that by preserving "primitive" strains of crops and livestock no longer in widespread use, these farms help maintain a broad genetic base for future breeding.

The importance of this was vividly illustrated in 1970—when a strain of hybrid corn proved genetically vulnerable to southern corn leaf blight. Since that time plant geneticists have shown renewed interest in the older corn varieties for breeding purposes.

Below is a selected list of living history farms or agricultural demonstrations which are open—or will soon be open—to the public. This list, along with all the notes about the farms, was compiled by researchers in the Smithsonian Institution.

Interested readers might want to write for the complete Smithsonian publication, "Living Historical Farms Handbook." Single copies are 65 cents (paper cover) from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

ARIZONA

Pioneer Arizona Foundation, Phoenix. Private nonprofit corporation. Has restored and reconstructed a late 19th century Arizona town several miles north of Phoenix. A living history farm is planned.

ARKANSAS

Plantation Museum, Inc., Scott. A private, nonprofit corporation with a collection of old tools and wooden implements. A large cotton plantation surrounds the unincorporated town of Scott.

CALIFORNIA

Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento. This State agency's principal agriculturally oriented restoration project is the C. Nelson Hackett Ranch in Yolo County. Local groups are cooperating in planning the development and interpretation of an 1860-1900 ranch with diversified crops and agriculture.

GEORGIA

Westville Historic Handicrafts, Inc., Lumpkin. Private nonprofit corporation. A Georgia cross-

roads community of about 1850 is now under construction near Lumpkin and eventually it will include a living historical farm.

ILLINOIS

The Johnson 1910 Farm, Genesco. Private, incorporated. A typical farmstead with farmhouse, some animals, and a collection of old vehicles, equipment, and tools. Future plans include living historical farming of the land. Special activities are conducted on weekends.

INDIANA

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Lincoln City, National Park Service. This site represents the most advanced agricultural demonstration in the National Park Service's living history program. The interpretation is keyed to how the Tom Lincoln family, as more or less typical Indiana pioneers, probably lived in the years 1827-1830.

IOWA

Living History Farms, Inc., Des Moines. Private nonprofit corporation. This is one of the most ambitious projects initiated in the last few years. It will depict three different time periods of Iowa agriculture—a pioneer farmstead of the 1840's, a steam powered 1900 farm, and a futuristic farm of "10 years-from-now.

KENTUCKY

Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Harrodsburg. Private nonprofit corporation. Shakertown is one of the largest open air museums in the country and is still being expanded. Hopefully some of the Shakers' agricultural practices soon will be interpreted.

MARYLAND

National Colonial Farm of the Accokeek Foundation, Accokeek. Private nonprofit corporation. Located on the Potomic River across from Mount Vernon, the Accokeek Foundation is developing a 1750 farm.

MASSACHUSETTS

Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge. Private nonprofit corporation. With the Pliny Freeman farm (circa 1840) now in operation, one of America's largest village restorations now operates one of the most active farming operations. There are a large number of animals as well as several acres under cultivation.

NEBRASKA

Homestead National Monument, Beatrice. National Park Service. The location of one of the first farms entered under the Homestead Act. The site includes a homesteader's cabin, some later buildings, and a small agricultural collection.

NEW YORK

The Farmers' Museum, Cooperstown. Private nonprofit corporation. The New York State Historical Association has restored a crossroads community to the appearance it had in 1840. The Lippitt homestead is the focus of a living historical farm display.

OREGON

Territorial Farm in Howell Territorial Park, Sauvie Island. State and county. An 1856 house has been restored and the 100-acre farm is being developed.

PENNSYLVANIA

Farm Museum of Landis Valley, Lancaster. Pennsylvania History and Museum Commission. Period farms are being developed to represent the pioneer period and the early and late 19th century.

VIRGINIA

George Washington Birthplace, Fredericksburg. National Park Service. One of the earliest Park Service efforts at historical restoration, the site includes an 18th century Virginia farm.

WISCONSIN

Little Norway, Blue Mounds, Private. A Norse pioneer homestead with cabins dating from 1856.

PICK-YOUR-OWN PAYS

How can you have a picnic in the country and come home with more food than you brought?

The answer, as increasing numbers of city dwellers are discovering, is by patronizing pick-your-own fruit and vegetable farms.

For reasons that are a combination of fun and profit, farmers and consumers are finding that U-pick—or pick-your-own, or consumer harvesting—of certain fruits and vegetables is an amusing and moneymaking way to get the crop from farm to table.

According to one Pennsylvania orchard owner, his typical patrons "spend the day, have a picnic in the orchard, and bring home bushels of fruit." The fruit is frequently secondary to the picnic.

But for the farmer, for whom the fruit comes first, customer harvesting often makes hard business sense because it reduces his need for seasonal harvest labor and eliminates sorting, packing, and storing.

Also, customers often provide their own containers and those who don't can use less expensive containers for their picking than those required for wholesale shipments.

Further, the money comes in as soon as the crop is harvested, with no risk of price fluctuations and no middleman's commission.

Not that there aren't problems, though. Customer picking of tree fruits and certain crops such as tomatoes inevitably entails plant damage. Special insurance is needed to cope with human damage, too, such as the picker who stumbles into a badger hole. And success itself can be a big headache.

One strawberry grower in Wisconsin started a pick-your-own business with 3 acres of strawberries. One of his major problems soon became how to supply enough berries to meet the demand.

It wasn't until his area was increased to more than 35 acres that his customers found they didn't have to be there when the patch opened to get all the berries they wanted.

The best candidates for pick-your-own are crops that may be harvested all at once and whose maturity may be easily determined by some obvious indicator such as color or size.

Pick-your-own operations—located mostly in the Northeast and Lake States—have centered on strawberries (the most popular), blueberries, raspberries, apples, peaches, peas, potatoes, corn, and Christmas trees.

USDA has no official data on the number of farmers entering the pick-your-own business but Dr. John Porter of the Extension Service says he has received many reports that indicate it's increasing.

A special Extension Service task force on direct-to-consumer marketing is preparing material for farmers who want to enter the pick-your-own field. The report is scheduled for release in early 1974.

Breakthrough!

Less than 15 years ago a bizarre contraption edged its way alongside a cherry-laden tree in Michigan. An iron hand reached out and shook the tree violently. The cherries fell into a net beneath; result: a netful of bruised cherries.

But it was the beginning of mechanized harvesting of tree fruits for canning and freezing. Previously shakers had been patented, but they were only successful on fruit for drying.

The machine was the brainchild of two USDA Agricultural Research Service scientists, who probably saved the cherry pie for future generations.

Jordan H. Levin had watched economic disaster approach the Michigan cherry crop for years. It took 45,000 pickers to harvest the cherries there, and finding that many workers for a 3-week job became increasingly difficult as the 1950's waned.

"It would be great," Levin once remarked, "if we had a machine that would just shake the cherries off the trees."

R. T. Whittenberger and a group of ARS scientists were also evaluating cherry harvests critically, but not from an economic point of view. They were seeking to reduce fruit bruising during harvest.

Levin and Whittenberger collaborated during the 1950's and one summer in 1959 their invention shook the cherries from 300 trees in 1 day. However, it damaged the cherries more than careful handpicking.

Over the next few years the men developed better shakers—ones that shook only the tree and not the operator. They also developed various cushioning materials that minimized bruising, special clamps that minimized bark damage, self-propelled models that could climb hills.

Growers were enthusiastic: One 5-man crew with a machine could replace 100 handpickers. Processors, however, were skeptical: Machine-harvested cherries required different processing than hand-harvested fruit. At first, processors would accept machine-picked fruit only for juice.

Processors were seriously slowed by stems remaining on machine-picked fruit till 1966, when a destemmer that Levin and Whittenberger helped develop came into commercial use.

The machine came into its own in 1967, when over half the Michigan tart cherry crop was mechanically harvested. That, by the way, was a poor year for cherries—the crop was only 45 percent of normal. However, growers were able to use the machine on trees that would have been unprofitable to pick by hand.

Had orchardists depended solely on handpicking, the crop would have only been 40 percent of normal. At 1967 prices the extra 5 percent the machines got was worth $2 million to growers.

Today virtually all tart cherries for processing are mechanically harvested. And the cherry machine set the stage for the mechanical harvesting of other fruits for freezing and canning.

INCOME INCREASES

1973 may turn out to be the best year ever for the Nation's farmers in terms of realized net farm income.

That wasn't the forecast early in the year but it is now, in light of a combination of special events that include booming demand for farm products at home and overseas and revisions in government programs to encourage larger marketings.

With commodity prices running considerably higher than originally anticipated, experts now envision net earnings climbing to about $21 billion, which would shatter last year's record completely.

Here's a brief rundown of ERS forecasters' view of 1973 farm income:

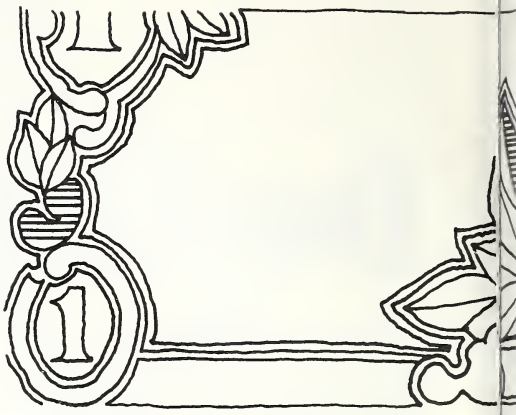
Cash receipts: With marketings of livestock and products expected to run slightly above last year and prices averaging sharply higher, cash receipts from livestock and products could climb some $5 billion over 1972's $34 billion.

Meanwhile, crop receipts are forecast to gain almost $4 billion, the result of substantially larger marketings and much better prices than in 1972.

Gross farm income: The prospective higher cash receipts will be offset somewhat by a drop of more than $1 billion in direct government payments to farmers. Still gross income is pegged to be up almost $8 billion this year, reaching a grand total of over $74 billion.

Production expenses: High costs of purchased feed, feeder livestock, and seed will likely lead to an unusually large $6-billion gain in production expenses. Also, prices for inputs of nonfarm origin are rising more than they did in 1972.

Realized net income per farm: The prospective new high in realized net farm income for 1973 would lift average per farm earnings from farming by nearly $700 to about $7,500, another new record.



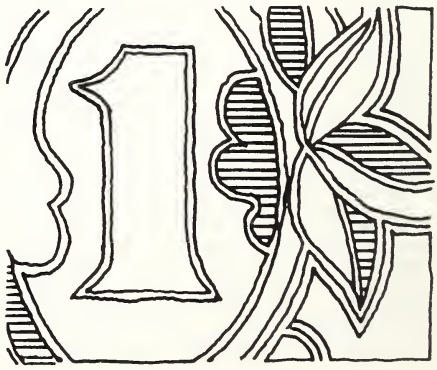
FARM INCOME

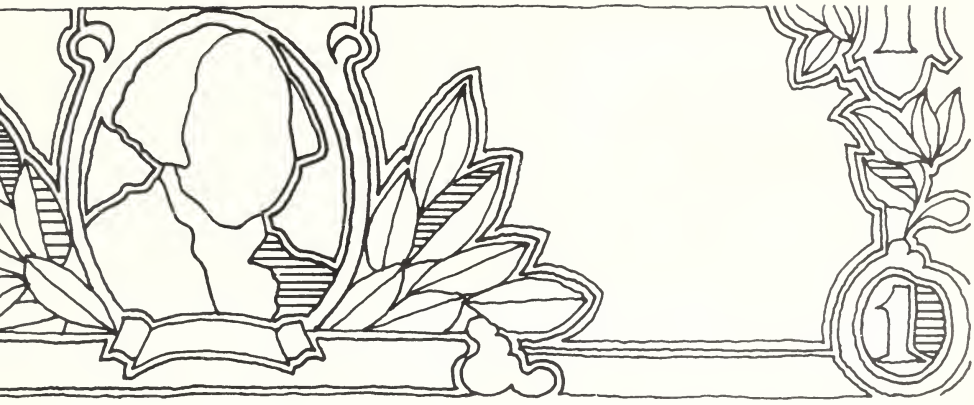
USDA publishes regularly a comprehensive set of income statistics relating to agriculture which have been developed over more than a third of a century. Basically the income estimates center around two major concepts of farm income.

One views agriculture as a business or industry, measuring gross farm income, farm production expenses, and finally the net return to farm operators for their farm work (including that of their families) and for the capital invested in their farms and equipment. The most commonly used measure of the net return from agriculture is the realized net income of farm operators from farming.

The other major concept relates to the people who live on farms and the incomes they have available for purchasing goods and services. This concept includes the income to people living on farms, such as farm laborers and their families, who are not in farm operator households. It also includes income that farm people receive from nonfarm sources. The estimate appropriate to this concept is the personal income of the farm population from all sources.

The tables illustrate the principle concepts involved in both of these farm income estimates and show how they are measured.





Income from Farming — 1972

	Billion dollars
Cash receipts from farm marketings — gross receipts from commercial market sales plus net loans made or guaranteed by CCC.	58.5
Government payments to farmers — payments made directly to farmers in connection with farm programs such as the Feed Grain, Wheat, and Cotton Programs.	+ 4.0
Realized nonmoney income — value of farm products consumed directly in farm households and value of housing provided by farm dwellings.	+ 3.9
Realized gross farm income	66.4
Farm production expenses — includes current farm operating expenses for such items as wages paid to farm labor, and outlays for repairs of equipment and operation of the farm, as well as purchases of feed, seed, and livestock. Overhead costs include charges for depreciation and other capital consumption, taxes on farm property, and interest on the farm mortgage dept.	-47.2
Farm operators' realized net income.	19.2
Net change in farm inventories — a dollar measure of the change in physical quantities of livestock and crops on farms, valued at average prices during the year.	+ .6
Farm operators' total net income.	19.8

Personal Income of Farm Population — 1972

	Billion dollars
Personal income from farm sources — the total net income of farm operators, including government payments, plus wages and salaries and other labor income of farm resident workers, minus the net income of nonresident farm operators and the contributions of farm resident operators and workers to social insurance.	17.7
Income from nonfarm sources — receipts from nonfarm wages and salaries, business and professional income, interest, and transfer payments such as unemployment compensation, social security, and veterans benefits. Also includes rental income from nonfarm sources and an estimate of income from items such as dividends and royalties.	+15.5
Total, all sources	33.2

SPOTLIGHT ON SOUTH DAKOTA

"The Missouri River not only cuts South Dakota in two, it separates rolling, fertile lands in the east from our dryer, more rugged western half," begins John C. Ranek, statistician in charge of SRS's Crop and Livestock Reporting Service at Sioux Falls.

"While around 44,000 farms and ranches cover over nine-tenths of the State," he continues, "west of the river large ranches will sometimes cover several sections of land, averaging about 2,700 acres, where pasture and rangeland support cowherds that supply feeder calves to eastern South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota feedlots. To the east, farmers till more of the lands with spreads averaging about 600 acres each.

Agriculture ranks as the Coyote State's No. 1 industry, providing about one-fifth of all personal income earned in the State. Last year total cash farm income exceeded $1.2 billion, and the sale of livestock earned over $1 billion of it.

"Put it this way," interjects Ranek, "South Dakota cattle outnumber South Dakotans 7 to 1, pigs outnumber us 3 to 1, and sheep 2 to 1."

Cattle fill the State from the feedlots that dot the eastern countryside to the wide grazing lands in the west. At the beginning of the year, South Dakotans had 4.2 million beef cattle in their inventory, almost 2.2 percent more than a year earlier.

During 1972 over 1.9 million beef cows calved in the State, 4 percent more than in 1971.

Feeding operations are on the rise. This January 1 South Dakota lots contained 378,000 cattle and calves, a 4-percent increase over last year.

Dairy cattle are mostly found in the eastern part of the State. Milk cows and heifers numbered 218,000 as the year started, about a 2-percent decline from a year earlier.

The total value of all 4.5 million cattle on farms reached $1.2 billion this year, compared with $970 million last year and 1971's $821 million. Nationally the State ranks eighth in all cattle and sixth in number of beef cows calving.

"While we lie a bit north of the Corn Belt, large sections of our southeast often remind people of that area and the State has enough of the Corn Belt conditions to capture the Nation's No. 10 pig spot. This January 1 we had 1.9 million hogs and pigs, worth almost $80 million on our farms," says Ranek.

Farther west, sheep graze on open ranges. South Dakota, with almost 1.2 million sheep worth over $33 million, holds the Nation's No. 4 sheep spot. The Sioux Falls stockyards, while fifth largest in the Nation, rank No. 1 in numbers of sheep marketed.

"Naturally in a livestock State many farmers grow crops to support their animals. Last year, of the 13.6 million acres harvested in the State, over 9.9 million acres were devoted to hay and feed grains."

Hay grows everywhere to help bring cattle through often harsh winters. Last year's 4.6-million-acre hay harvest produced 7.1 million tons, the fifth highest total for the Nation. Alfalfa hay covered over half those acres, yielding over 4.6 million tons. Wild hay amounted to 1.8 million tons from 1.8 million acres.

"The four feed grains took up over 5.3 million of South Dakota's harvested acres last year, mainly in the black earth of the eastern part of the State. Corn, usually the most valuable crop, came from nearly 2.4 million acres, which yielded almost 153 million bushels," continues Ranek.

In areas too dry for corn, farmers plant sorghum: 259,000 acres were harvested last year for grain. They also harvested 576,000 acres of barley. On an acreage basis, the State holds the No. 3 oat spot with over 2 million acres. With yields of 49.0 bushels per acre, the harvest totaled nearly 100 million bushels of oats.

In the food grain category, farmers harvested 1.9 million acres of wheat last year at 28.6 bushels per acre, for 53.6 million bushels. Over 1 million acres of spring wheat were harvested, mostly in the northern half of the State.

"South Dakota also produced about one-third of the Nation's rye crop last year. Naturally we're always the No. 1 rye State; last year farmers here harvested almost 9.6 million bushels from 290,000 acres. Yields, at 33.0 bushels per acre, also led the Nation," Ranek adds.

"While it's a bit cold up here for the major oilseeds," he adds, "South Dakota does grow two rather unusual ones. Last year the State produced 4.5 million bushels of flaxseed from 360,000 acres."

"But these days we have a new oilseed that does well in our climate, sunflowers," he continues. Last year the sunflower crop totaled 39,000 acres. All of the harvested acres, which produced 40.2 million pounds of seeds, went for oil.

"Since sunflowers as oilseeds brought us about $2 million, I think it's an up-and-coming crop," he concludes.

Livestock are by far the State's most important farm enterprise. (Below) Harvesters bring in some of South Dakota's 1.9 million wheat acres.

THE DAYLIGHTERS

When off-farm folks take on a second job, it's usually called "moonlighting." With farm people, though, it's more typically "daylighting," a matter of working the off-farm job during the day and farming evenings and weekends.

In 1969 over half of all farmers worked some days off their own farm—and nearly a third worked 200-plus days off the farm. For many of these dual jobholders "daylighting" was a necessity.

For farmers with net sales between $5,000 and $10,000 annually, net incomes from farming have remained static at around $3,300 to $3,600 since 1960.

However, as the table below shows, off-farm earnings have increasingly dominated the income picture for operators with less than $10,000 in farm sales.

Net Earnings Per Farm

Farms with sales of—	1960		1971	
	Farm	Off-farm	Farm	Off-farm
	Dollars per farm			
$5,000 to 9,999	$3,305	1,573	3,397	5,221
$2,500 to 4,999	1,961	1,849	1,993	5,743
Less than $2,500	850	2,731	1,039	8,479

As the per farm income from off-farm jobs has gone up, so too has the number of farmers who have come to think of themselves as nonfarmers.

To illustrate, in 1962 a third of the dual jobholding farm operators considered their primary occupation to be farming. By 1971 over 80 percent of all farmers working two jobs considered "farming" as their secondary occupation and nonfarm work to be their primary job.

Nearly half of the "farmers" holding two jobs work over 60 hours a week on their combined jobs. The construction, manufacturing, and transportation industries are where most hold their nonfarm jobs.

HIRED HIGHER

Last year's hired farm work force included 2.8 million persons, 7 percent more than a year earlier. This marks the second year in a row that the farm work force increased, following 3 years of decline.

The gain was caused in part by 1972's overall high level of production, plus increases in farm exports and farm prices. These developments encouraged farmers to hire the extra labor they needed and to stabilize their work force in preparation for 1973.

Casual workers—those doing less than 25 days of farmwork—numbered 1.1 million, a decline of 61,000 from 1971.

The noncasual work group—those doing 25 days or more of labor on the farm—accounted for most of the increase. They numbered 1.7 million in 1972, about 320,000 more than the year before.

Domestic migratory farmworkers, who have been declining in number since 1965, gained from a 1971 low of 172,000 to about 184,000 in 1972.

Members of the 1972 hired farm work force were mostly young (median age 23), white (85 percent), and male (77 percent).

Outlook

DIGESTED FROM OUTLOOK REPORTS OF THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
FORECASTS BASED ON INFORMATION AVAILABLE THROUGH MAY 1, 1973

MILK OUTPUT OFF . . . High feed prices and the lower quality and quantity of roughage in several key areas are continuing to cut 1973 milk output. First quarter production was 1% under a year earlier and output may well trail 1972 into the third quarter before showing any gain from a year ago. For the year production may total somewhat lower than 1972's 120.3 billion pounds.

●

SUPERSIZE FEED BILLS . . . The steep feed prices during April meant $98 a ton for complete dairy rations, versus $78 a year ago, because of sharply higher prices for soybean meal and corn. The higher price tags, weighed against increased slaughter cow prices, encouraged close herd culling and probably caused some farmers to quit dairying.

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INCOME IMPLICATIONS . . . Despite lower prospective milk marketings, higher milk prices are pushing up cash receipts this year, probably to around $7 1/2 billion. Yet because dairymen are getting socked with bigger bills, net returns to dairying may not match 1972.

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FEED COSTS FIGURE IN POULTRY CUTBACK, TOO . . . The higher feed costs and producers' concerns over future profitability are contributing to reduced broiler and egg output during first half '73 . . . and might lead to smaller turkey output in the second half. To withstand increased feed costs, producers have apparently stepped up culling of older birds and eased off forced moltings.

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THE BROILER PICTURE . . . With early spring chick placements and egg settings 3% under a year earlier, spring and summer output won't match the '72 record pace. But production is expected to gain seasonally and may top year-earlier levels by fall. Output for the whole year is likely to be near 1972's 8.2-billion-pound mark, ready-to-cook weight. Economists see this as a temporary pause in the long term uptrend in broiler output, which has practically doubled since 1960.

BROILER PRICES WILL STAY HIGH . . . Slowing production and rising red meat prices pushed first quarter broiler prices to their highest levels since the mid-1950's . . . and economists figure they'll stay strong til fall. At that point look for them to dip seasonally.

●

EGG OUTPUT is expected to stay under 1972 for most of the year . . . though there may be some buildup in flock size by the year's end. Hens and pullets of laying age on April 1 were 14 million under the year before . . . and early spring indications suggested only a small increase in replacement pullets entering the laying flock this summer. Thus the extent of flock rebuilding by fall will depend heavily on the pace of culling and forced molting. The smaller egg supplies are keeping prices well above 1972's depressed levels.

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TURKEY OUTPUT COULD TRAIL '72 . . . Though first half output topped a year ago, production in the important July-December period seems headed for a cutback. Spring poult production dipped under '72 as farmers worried about high feed costs and future supplies. That means summer output will be down. And while poult hatchings picked up in the late spring, it's unlikely the gains will be big enough to push this year's turkey production over 1972's record of 1.9 billion pounds, ready-to-cook weight.

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MINIMAL SOYBEAN CARRYOVER SEEN . . . With world demand for soybean meal exceptionally strong, U.S. soybean use this season will likely hit 1.3 billion bushels, about 8% over last season and a new record. As in the past 3 years, total use may slightly surpass output and carryover next September 1 may be down to around 50 million bushels. This is only about half a month's supply in September and would afford no protection in the event there were to be any delay in the availability of new crop beans.

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ON THE OIL SCENE, rising domestic needs are pushing soybean oil use this marketing year to over 6.7 billion pounds, 5% over last year and a new high. Exports will probably take an additional 1.3 billion pounds, drawing carryover stocks next October 1 down to around 600 million pounds. This is considered a rather tight situation, equal to about 1 month's requirements for domestic use.

●

COTTON HIGHLIGHTS . . . Bigger exports will more than offset smaller domestic mill use this year . . . bringing total cotton use in 1972/73 to about 12 1/2 million bales. Still, because supplies this marketing year were so much larger than last, carryover next August will probably total about 4 3/4 million bales, up from last summer's 20-year low of 3.4 million.

Statistical Barometer

Item	1971	1972	1973—latest available data	
Prices:				
All prices received by farmers (1967=100)	112	126	157	April
Crops (1967=100)	107	116	143	April
Food grains (1967=100)	94	108	148	April
Feed grains and hay (1967=100)	106	105	126	April
Feed grains (1967=100)	106	101	123	April
Cotton (1967=100)	109	128	120	April
Tobacco (1967=100)	113	123	127	April
Oil-bearing crops (1967=100)	108	116	190	April
Fruit (1967=100)	109	115	130	April
Fresh market[1] (1967=100)	113	123	140	April
Commercial vegetables (1967=100)	114	116	164	April
Fresh market (1967=100)	128	131	202	April
Livestock and products (1967=100)	116	133	168	April
Meat animals (1967=100)	120	146	190	April
Dairy products (1967=100)	116	119	125	April
Poultry and eggs (1967=100)	101	103	160	April
Wool (1967=100)	52	93	230	April
All prices paid by farmers (1967=100)	120	127	140	April
Production items (1967=100)	115	122	139	April
Interest (1967=100)	138	149	165	April
Taxes (1967=100)	144	155	161	April
Wage rates (1967=100)	134	142	157	April
Family living items (1967=100)	119	124	134	April
Ratio[2] (1967=100)	94	99	112	April
Consumer price index, all items (1967=100)	121	125	130	March
Food (1967=100)	118	124	134	March
Farm Income:				
Volume of farm marketings (1967=100)	111	111	99	[4]
Cash receipts from farm marketings ($bil.)	53.1	58.5	68.5	[4]
Realized gross farm income ($bil.)	60.1	66.4	75.6	[4]
Production expenses ($bil.)	44.0	47.2	53.5	[4]
Realized net farm income ($bil.)	16.1	19.2	22.1	[4]
Income and Spending:				
Disposable personal income, total ($bil.)	744.4	795.1	850.9	[4]
Expenditures for food ($bil.)	117.3	124.4	133.0	[4]
Share of income spent for food (percent)	15.8	15.7	15.6	[4]
Farm Food Market Basket:[3]				
Retail cost (1967=100)	116	121	135	March
Farm value (1967=100)	114	124	155	March
Farmers' share of retail cost (percent)	38	40	44	March
Agricultrual Trade:				
Agricultural exports ($bil.)	7.7	9.4	3.6	Jan.-Mar.
Agricultural imports ($bil.)	5.8	6.5	1.9	Jan.-Mar.

[1]Fresh market for noncitrus and fresh market and processing for citrus.

[2]Ratio of index of prices received by farmers to index of prices paid, interest, taxes, and farm wage rates.

[3]Average quantities per family and single person households bought by wage and clerical workers, 1960-61, based on Bureau of Labor Statistics figures.

[4]Annual rate, seasonally adjusted first quarter.

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